

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIV.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## JUDGE GRESHAM

Will Not Support Harrison for the Presidency.

THIS MEANS MUCH IN INDIANA

Where the Brilliant Jurist is Probably the Strongest Republican.

A BOODLE RAID ON THE SOUTH

Seems to Be the Plan Which the Republicans Have Determined Upon—Death of Dr. Douglas.

Washington, October 2.—(Special.)—The announcement made here today that Judge Walter Q. Gresham had publicly declared his intention of supporting Mr. Cleveland created much consternation among the republican politicians. Judge Gresham wields a powerful influence in Indiana and there are many republicans from the president's state here who believe that Judge Gresham's action will cost the republican ticket in Indiana thousands of votes. If, in fact, it does not make the state absolutely democratic.

Judge Gresham has been a life-long republican. He has for twelve years been a favorite with the high-minded republicans. His sterling integrity and spotless reputation have made him a strong presidential choice. But the judge has always scorned the art of political manipulation and for that reason could never command the support of the state in conventions. Personally he never got along with Harrison, for whose methods or ability he had little regard. In 1888, during the heat of the campaign, when it had become notorious that Indiana was to be purchased, he told Mr. Jay F. Duran, a newspaper correspondent here, that he regarded Mr. Harrison as a man lacking in political integrity, one who would selfishly stoop to anything for his own aggrandizement. Judge Gresham went on to speak of the republican bargain for Indiana. He declared such corruption of the ballot the greatest evil and danger to the American republic.

"The time is ripe for a revolution," said he. "The man is living today, but, of course, I do not know who he is, who will rise to the emergency and lead this country to a revolution against the debauch of the safeguard of the republic."

During the course of the same conversation, Judge Gresham declared in connection with the tariff that there was but one side to it, and that no one could study the question deeply and impartially without being convinced that the democratic position was the correct one.

It will be seen from this therefore that Judge Gresham, although he had been shamefully treated at the hands of President Harrison, comes to the support of Cleveland not alone from personal reasons but from deep-seated convictions touching republican methods and the truth of the democratic contention regarding the tariff.

The bolt of General Dan Sickles from Cleveland is not receiving the same attention, nor is it considered of the same importance as Judge Gresham's change.

The reason is that Sickles has not been a life-long democrat. He has changed his politics several times and in 1876 refused to support Tilden and made speeches for Hayes.

Preparing to Invade the South.

Major Fred Handy, one of the oldest and most conservative of the Washington correspondents, and the Ulysses of News-paper row, said today:

"There has been a great deal of private cauassing and backstairs whisperings among big republicans lately, and such people as Senators Cameron, Aldrich, ex-Senator Mahone and Dick Kerens, of St. Louis, came to town to be present. They have been close mouthed, and no one knows the whole truth as to the basis or drift of their confabs. Their conference, however, was of the same piece of cloth with Chris Magee's trip to Alabama. They are trying to concoct some method of successful republican interference in the south. There is no limit to republican money and the question now is: Where can it do the most good? Harrison and his generals are alarmed about the north. They have given up New York. Since Hill and Tammany buckled on their arms for Cleveland, the republican leaders have very privately, but very positively, given up all hopes of the Empire State. Harrison is shaky as to Indiana, too, and expects brief to republicanism in Colorado, Nevada, North Dakota and possibly Kansas and Nebraska.

"It was the wretched condition of the republican outlook in these states which has been mainly discussed by Kerens and the rest. It has been decided by them to push their fortunes in the south. They will work through and under cover of the third party in some places. Money—money by the barrel—will be rolled into North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Missouri. Nothing which money can do will be left undone. No influence or pull which money can buy will be wanting. All of this has been decided on by the republican whisperers now with their heads together in Washington and work on the lines, by the methods, and in the localities named, will follow at once. There is to be an epidemic of political crime in the south in the interests of Harrison and the republican party.

Death of Dr. Douglas.

There died in this city today, under peculiarly painful circumstances, Dr. Douglas, whose name was on everybody's lips during the last illness of General Grant. Dr. Douglas was at that time one of the best known specialists of New York. His specialty was throat diseases and he had a large and remunerative practice. He abandoned his practice en-

tirely during General Grant's last illness and devoted his time exclusively for six months trying to relieve the sufferings of the dying hero. General Grant's malady was cancer of the throat, produced by the excessive use of tobacco. After the death of General Grant, Dr. Douglas sought to renew his practice in New York, but it was not long before it was discovered that he was suffering from the same malady for which he had been treating his distinguished patient.

His livelihood depended upon his income and upon the loss of his practice he became almost destitute. To add to his misfortune, the financial difficulties of the Grants prevented a settlement of his account and he died without it having been paid in full. For the last few years he had lived in this city in straitened circumstances, dependent upon his daughter, who is a \$900 clerk in one of the departments.

THAT THIRD TICKET

Will Be Put into the Field By the Anti-Snappers.

New York, October 2.—The committee appointed by the anti-snapper's organization for the purpose of advising with the democratic national committee on the subject of independent local nominations held a meeting tonight. Most of the members were present and it was decided unanimously to go ahead with their original intention of supporting an independent ticket. The following announcement was made after the meeting by Chairman Andrew D. Parker:

"The committee tonight appointed a subcommittee consisting of myself, Isaac H. Klein and J. J. Quinlan for the purpose of conferring with other democratic organizations on the lines indicated by resolutions previously passed by the organization. Much has been said about opposition with which the idea of a third ticket has been met by the national committee. I wish to state right here and the members of the committee will back me up in what I say, that not a word of objection or protest was raised at the conference held by this committee with the gentlemen of the national committee who met us viz: Messrs. Harrity, Dickinson, Smalley and Quincy, save from one member. The impression has gained circulation that the idea of a third ticket was violently opposed, yet only one out of three gentlemen said a word in opposition. I wish further to speak of the attitude of ex-Mayor Grace. Not earlier than last Friday night, Mr. Grace gave us positive assurance that the nomination of a third ticket was the only proper and wise step to take."

Mr. Parker's statements were vigorously sustained by Messrs. Quinlan, Quinlan, James Slevin, Judge Jeroloman and others who were present.

By reply to interrogations, Mr. Parker said: "Among the organizations with which we will confer will be the county democracy and the German-American Cleveland and Stevenson Union. We are well aware that the latter organization, by reason of their constitution, cannot act with us as a body, but we don't propose to treat them as a body. We believe, however, that they are favorably disposed towards us and will be our active allies. As for any reported opposition in their ranks, to the third ticket idea, I have heard of none."

EVERY REASON FOR HOPE.

That Is the Way Chairman Harrity Views the Democratic Situation.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 2.—Chairman Harrity came over to spend Sunday. He believes that Cleveland should make a few public addresses during the campaign, but whether or not he will do so is as yet an undetermined question.

Referring to the present political conditions, Chairman Harrity said: "I regard the outlook for democratic success as particularly bright. I should say that Cleveland has not less than seven chances out of ten to be elected. The campaign in New York is in good shape, and the situation there is improving every day. Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, who is chairman of the democratic campaign committee of the state of New York, has an efficient organization with a united party at its back. The democrats of Indiana are in a better state of organization than they have been at any time since 1884, when they carried the state for Cleveland and Hendrix. Governor Gray is among those who are leading the fight in Indiana and his work has already had telling effect.

"We feel certain of our ability to carry all the southern states," said Chairman Harrity, "notwithstanding the claims of the republican managers in some of those states. The situation in Alabama was serious but the latest news from that state satisfies us that we shall carry it for Cleveland and Stevenson; and of a favorable result in West Virginia we have no doubt. Our friends in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa, as well as those in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, are doing splendid work and I believe we shall get the electoral votes from more than one of those states.

Then, too, the Weaver electoral ticket is likely to win in several of the far western states, thus depriving Harrison and Reid of that many electoral votes.

"Altogether, we feel very much encouraged and we fail to see that anything material will occur within the next five weeks to change the situation to the prejudice of democratic candidates."

Cleveland Takes a Drive.

New York, October 2.—Mr. Cleveland spent a quiet day. He went out for a protracted drive through Central Park and upper Manhattan Island in the afternoon.

Greeting Baby Ruth.

Charleston, S. C., October 2.—(Special.)—A festive souvenir was sent today to Miss Ruth Cleveland at Gray Gables, in remembrance of her first birthday, which occurs tomorrow. The local chapter of the Y.W.C.A. lent a card to the young lady, on which the inscription on the card is as follows: "Ruth Cleveland, October 3, 1891—October 3, 1892," the seal of the association being printed between the name and the dates. On the inside card appears "Greeting from the Y.W.C.A. of Charleston, S. C., to Miss Ruth Cleveland on her first birthday. May the length of days be in her right hand, and in her left hand riches and honor. May her ways be ways of pleasantness and all her paths be peace."

Other Evidences of Augusta's Lively Sunday.

Augusta, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—A festive souvenir was sent today to Miss Ruth Cleveland at Gray Gables, in remembrance of her first birthday, which occurs tomorrow. The local chapter of the Y.W.C.A. lent a card to the young lady, on which the inscription on the card is as follows: "Ruth Cleveland, October 3, 1891—October 3, 1892," the seal of the association being printed between the name and the dates. On the inside card appears "Greeting from the Y.W.C.A. of Charleston, S. C., to Miss Ruth Cleveland on her first birthday. May the length of days be in her right hand, and in her left hand riches and honor. May her ways be ways of pleasantness and all her paths be peace."

trely during General Grant's last illness and devoted his time exclusively for six months trying to relieve the sufferings of the dying hero. General Grant's malady was cancer of the throat, produced by the excessive use of tobacco. After the death of General Grant, Dr. Douglas sought to renew his practice in New York, but it was not long before it was discovered that he was suffering from the same malady for which he had been treating his distinguished patient.

His livelihood depended upon his income and upon the loss of his practice he became almost destitute. To add to his misfortune, the financial difficulties of the Grants prevented a settlement of his account and he died without it having been paid in full. For the last few years he had lived in this city in straitened circumstances, dependent upon his daughter, who is a \$900 clerk in one of the departments.

## AUGUSTA IN ARMS.

Marshal Harris of Summerville Killed by a Negro Brute.

THE NEGRO'S NECK BARELY SAVED.

A Mob of Maddened People Swear to Take Revenge.

THE GOVERNOR ASKED FOR HELP

Strong Guards at the Jail and the Military Held in Readiness—The Lynchers Abandon Their Idea.

SHOT DOWN BY A NEGRO.

A Prominent Pike County Man Has a Narrow Escape From Death.

Griffin, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—Babe Green, a young white man of Pike county, was shot at an early hour this morning by an unknown negro, but from information received from two negro women after the trial came in tonight, Policemen Gossett and Floyd arrested John Garner as the party.

From the best information at hand now the circumstances of the affair are these: The negro Baptist association of this district was in session at Zebulon and a large crowd of negroes from this city were present inside the house of Mr. Richard Green, and among them was John Garner and two women in a buggy. On passing Mr. Green, Garner ran over a little child and was remonstrated with by Mr. Green for the act which was unwarranted. Then Garner cursed him and said he would shoot out and run over him, but would shoot him and attempted to suit his actions to his words.

Mr. Green called to his sons who responded, but was met with Garner, pistol in hand, who shot Babe Green in the left thigh, shattering the bone like glass. The pistol was snapped in Green's face two or three times and the negro so closely that he had to leave the buggy and take to his heels in the woods.

The women went on to the association and reported the negro's name as Kenny, but said when they reached here tonight it was John Garner, and they reported the name of Kenny to the officers of his track. Garner is a mean negro; and if he is the guilty one, the negroes can identify him.

IT WAS LOADED.

An Anniston Man Tried to Open a Dynamite Bomb With a Knife.

Anniston, Ala., October 2.—(Special.)—As J. H. Ferguson was going home from a Masonic meeting Saturday night he saw a curious looking bell lying on the sidewalk and picked it up. When he reached a street light he proceeded to examine it by picking on it with his knife.

The first blow caused the thing to explode, tearing up Ferguson's left hand and blowing out his left eye. Other serious damage to Ferguson was also done by the explosion.

No one knows where the devilish instru-

ment came from nor why it was placed on the sidewalk, but the police are working on the case.

THE DAY IN BRUNSWICK.

Sudden Death of Hon. R. M. Tison—A Political Stir in Glynn.

Brunswick, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—Hon. R. M. Tison, at one time Glynn's representative, fell dead at his summer home, at Jamaica yesterday. He was sitting on a lawn shear, conversing with friends and was reported that it was time for breakfast. He took one step and fell, dying instantly. The cause of his death was apoplexy. He was a brother of Scotia Tison, of Savannah and had a large influential family connection in Brunswick. He leaves a wife and one child, now in Pennsylvania.

The Talk of Lynching.

People are greatly excited over this out-

rageous attempt at murder and there is some talk that the negro should be lynched, but it is not believed that Judge Lynch will sit upon the case, but the law will take its course. Many are inclined to consider Ramsey's dastardly conduct as the natural result of the teachings of Tom Watson in his almost mad-making speech idea, which will cause death.

The Talk of Lynching.

People are greatly excited over this out-

rageous attempt at murder and there is some talk that the negro should be lynched, but it is not believed that Judge Lynch will sit upon the case, but the law will take its course. Many are inclined to consider Ramsey's dastardly conduct as the natural result of the teachings of Tom Watson in his almost mad-making speech idea, which will cause death.

Police Guarding the Jail.

Later—A strong detail of police are now guard-

ing the jail.

Beginning to Look Squally.

Augusta, Ga., October 2—Midnight.—(Special.)—The latest news is that lynchers are quietly organizing on the outskirts of the city and will attack the jail between 1 and 3 o'clock. The guard at the jail will be reinforced and the prisoner will be given every protection if an effort is made to take him from the authorities. The mayor, military officers and many citizens are at this hour at police headquarters awaiting the latest news. Many people are on the streets talking about the shooting and there is no apparent excitement, but the danger dreaded is from those who are said to be congregating on the outskirts.

Marshal Harris Is Dead.

Marshal Harris died at about 12 o'clock.

Major Alexander has just wired Governor Northern asking him to issue orders to Colonel L. C. Levy, of the First Georgia battalion, authorizing him to order out his infantry companies. Anticipating a favorable reply, the companies are now assembling at their armory.

Editor Patrick Walsh, C. A. Robbie, ex-

Major R. H. May and councilmen have

just left police barracks in a carriage to go

to the place where the Orphan asylum, where

the mob is supposed to be congregating, to

consult them not to resort to lynch law,

and try to appease their indignation and quiet down the excitement.

The Situation at the Jail.

Augusta, Ga., October 3, 12:35 a. m.—(Special.)—Have just left the jail. All is quiet about there. Sheriff O'Connor is in charge of the police who are armed to the teeth. He said he will give the prisoner every protection if an attempt is made to take him.

Parties who have just returned from the place where the men are said to have been ordered to assemble report that men are gathering there in groups.

Marshal Harris was a popular man and

highly esteemed when the oldest and most

respected families in Augusta.

Every effort is being made to stop any

effort that may be made to break jail.

The Mob Disperses.

Augusta, Ga., October 3, 2:10 a. m.—(Special.)—At 2 o'clock the peace and good

order citizens succeeded, after talking to the mob, in getting the crowd to disperse

and give up the idea of lynching.

Colonel L. C. Levy, of the First Georgia

battalion, who was present, spoke to the

mob and gained their attention. Then

after deliberating a while the men agreed to go home and not to cause any disturbance.

To be on the safe side in the event the

crowd should reorganize or a new mob be

## NEWS FROM MACON.

What Will Be Done About the Georgia Southern.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO OPEN TODAY.

A Talk with Speaker Crisp—Meeting of the Mystic Shrines—Other Gossip of the Central City.

Macon, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—The question that is now troubling those inquisitive and interested persons who are not on the inside is, what is going to be done about the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad?

As announced in the Constitution at the time the road defaulted on its bonds on the 25th of this month, and now the property is at the mercy of the bondholders.

The probabilities are that the bondholders will foreclose on the mortgage and that the property will be sold. It is of course possible that the road will be taken by the bondholders, or a receiver appointed by them after the petition has been offered to the court and granted.

At any rate some change is considered inevitable and interesting developments are looked for.

Cabanis Not a Party.

In the superior court yesterday Judge Miller refused the petition of J. W. Cabanis, receiver for McTigue & Co. to be made a party to the petition to reduce the minimum auction price of the Macon and Atlanta railroad. The petition was refused on the ground that the receiver was not in possession of the property which was a case in action before that court.

Opening of the Schools.

Tomorrow morning will see the commencement of another school year for Bibb county's system of public education.

All the school buildings are in the very best condition. The accommodation in every part of the city is much increased. Bibb—always proud of her system of public education—has more reason now than at any time in her history to feel that the school appropriation of public funds is bringing its best return.

Superintendent B. M. Zettler and Assistant Don Q. Abbott have been hard at work all last week preparing for the opening throughout the county.

Crisp in Town.

Speaker Charles F. Crisp was in the city Saturday night for a short time. Speaking to a Telegraph reporter on the national political situation and the suggestion of a big democratic rally in Bibb he said:

"I believe that the democrats will carry Indiana. The indications are that we may expect great changes in the west, and for our benefit. All political agitation just now will aid the democratic party. It brings out free discussion, and that is what the democrats want. We can stand publicity, where our friends, the enemy, cannot."

The Shrines Coming.

Thursday, October 27th, will be a great day in Macon, for then the Mystic Shrines will gather here and the doings will be big.

They are coming—the pilgrims from the hot sands of the Sahara with camels and the full paraphernalia of the organization.

The orders issued from headquarters, or Yaarab Temple, tell the shriners to bring their flocks and full dress. The special train with the sons of the desert will leave the union depot in Atlanta at 1 p. m., and will be run at the expense of the Yaarab Temple.

Those who have seen the parade of the Mystic Shrines know on what a scale the Mystic Shrines always parade and people in Macon will look forward to the occasion.

THE SOCIETIES.

How the Boys Take to the Literary Societies Under the Control of the Faculty.

Athens, Ga., October 2.—(Special.)—Yesterday was a red letter one in the history of the literary societies at the university.

These societies which have been for so long a time neglected have at last been taken in hand by the trustees and a proper appreciation is now shown for these institutions which have been largely instrumental in giving to our commonwealth some of her greatest and grandest statesmen.

The buildings have been completely renovated and every necessary comfort provided, and that, too, without charge of expense to the boys. Every college man is considered a member, and the effect is that never have so much interest and genuine enthusiasm been manifested before as was yesterday, and the wisdom of the board's action has already been made manifest by this renewed interest and the number of new inmates.

The Deltaorian is older and has perhaps more prestige, but the Phi Kappa are an active, energetic body and are now jubilant over having gotten forty-four new men—twelve more than her sister society. Promptly at 9 o'clock the men were at their respective halls and an organization was effected. Mr. Eugene Dodd was made president and Mr. H. J. Gant holds a similar place in the Phi Kappa. After appointing the minor officers the societies proceeded to the election of the management for The University Magazine—a publication which has been created and is upon the university. Mr. Hugh M. Doycey of Atlanta, was selected as editor in chief, and Messrs. Horton and J. D. Stelling were made business managers, after which six associates, from three society, were elected. From the Demosthenian were chosen L. C. Slade, Charles W. J. Brown, and from the Phi Kappa, R. O. Cochran, M. A. Lewis and F. A. Fleming of Atlanta.

The first issue will doubtless appear the latter part of this month.

Colonel Snelling has just announced that the drill of the officers of the corps will begin Monday under Adj'tant Harry Hodges. The military constituents—"enfants de corps" of the university and its benefactors are appreciated thoroughly by both faculty and boys.

Many social clubs have been lately organized, prominent among them the University Symphony Club—an embryonic glee club.

This club was organized by Messrs. M. A. Lewis and George Beckett. They will give a performance in Athens soon.

Miss Sarah Frierson, our efficient librarian, is awaiting the arrival of her sister, Miss Minerva Frierson, who is expected to arrive from a foreign trip on Wednesday next.

Notes and Personal.

The spelling bee at the Young Men's Christian Association, was a great success.

Mr. T. W. Reed, editor of The Banner, took first prize. The requirements were the finest and were much enjoyed.

"Kidnapped" played to a good house here and gave a good performance. Fred Morton is making a success of the new theater.

It was recently run on the streets between the Richmond and Danville railroad authorities, making their arrangements to get closer to the part of Athens and have a better showing at the cotton and merchandise of this city. The report is that they will run a road from their old depot parallel with the Macon and Northern road and build a depot where the city house now stands on Oconee street.

## SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Social Events Which Interest Atlantians and Their Friends.

## SEVERAL CHARMING ENTERTAINMENTS

Which Occurred During the Past Week.—Gossip About People You Know.

Mr. Joe Corrigan complimented the members of the Cotton Club with Japanese tea last Thursday evening. As chance would have it the birthday of Miss Adel Duer and Miss Mamie Corrigan came the same day and thus the affair did honor to both the young ladies and Mr. Corrigan's club friends. Miss Duer wore an exquisite toilet made empire style, and Miss Corrigan was charming in a gown of white silk. Dancing was indulged in during the evening, and the ladies were invited to the dining room where an elegant repast was daintily served. The dining room was beautifully decorated with Japanese tapestries, umbrellas and fans. Suspended from the ceiling were two large Japanese umbrellas, covering the entire wall, and on the side walls were tapestries and fans and umbrellas of all sizes and shapes. Starting from each of the four corners of the room was a Japanese lantern, meeting in the center of the room. The table was adorned with bowls of rarest cut flowers, and to complete the miniature Japan the young ladies were given Japanese aprons and caps to wear.

Those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. M. Corrigan, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Corrigan, Mrs. McGuire, Misses Adel Duer, Mamie Corrigan, Irene Sullie, Mrs. E. C. B. B. Mrs. Newell, Mrs. Katie McGuire, Nellie Bowen, Alice Duer, Annie McDonough, Cora Goldsmith, Fannie Collins, Kate Huan, Mamie Collins, Mattie Henderson, Emma Moran, Jessie Moran, Mamie Griggs, Julia Gatins, Violet Close, Mamie Gatins, Lillian Flynn, Berkhardt, Emma McDowell, Helen Flynn, Julia Griggs and Ada Bell. Misses, May, King, Stillman, Harry Carty, L. Townsend, Jim Gillespie, Lawrence O'Bryan, Will Collins, F. Burkhardt, Will Corrigan.

One of the loveliest weddings that was ever witnessed in Norcross was solemnized in the little white church of the Methodist church. The bridegroom was a beautifully decorated three arches made of cedar and eucalyptus, spanned the two sides and the platform in front of the pulpit. The two arches at the end of either aisle were guarded by flowing gates and these were opened by their beautiful keepers—four dainty little girls, who stood in the arches and opened the gates for the procession to pass. Suspended from the top of the arches were the united letters E and B, representing the names of the contracting parties.

Frontly at eight o'clock the bridal procession entered the door of the church. The attendants were paired as follows:

Miss Clyde Born, maid of honor, cream silk over cream China silk with Mr. George Jones of Atlanta.

Miss Maude Lively, first bridesmaid, cream silk and lace, with Mr. Clarence Bloodworth of Atlanta.

Miss Minnie Edwards, Athens, Ga., cream nun's veiling and lace, with Mr. Tom Wilson of Atlanta.

Miss Anna Born of Lawrenceville, cream satin with Mr. Will Edwards, of Athens.

Miss Lillian Edwards, of Athens, cream nun's veiling and lace, with Mr. E. Winn Born of Norcross.

The four little girls who opened the gates were Misses Cita Quillian, Sibbie McDaniel, Lillian and Pauline Wilson.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Acworth, Ga., who united their hearts together in beautiful words and implored the benediction of heaven to rest in plenitude upon their alliance.

After the ceremony was performed the attendants repaired to the residence of the bride's father where a tempting and delightful repast had been spread. Many congratulations were showered upon the happy pair, and many were the fond wishes that were expressed for their rosy future. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards will make their home in Atlanta.

THE SCRAP HEAP.

The Nickle Plate has been whipped in a fight over rates between Chicago and Indiana. It made a \$7.50 rate for a special party and its competitors cut to \$5.

Frank Sweeny, grand chief of the Switchmen, has been elected to the office by the convention at Dallas, Tex., Saturday.

John G. Wilson, of La Crosse, Wis., who served on the executive committee, was elected to the same post after an exciting contest, and knocked Sweeny, who conducted the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

The eight month of the current fiscal year ended on Sept. 30. The financial statement of \$18,331, as compared with the same period last year.

Two Old Crones To-night.

The doctors say that the best preventive against cholera is to form a society to so forget the dreadful scourge is to go and see the famous farce comedy.

"The Two Old Crones." When one witnesses this play has not even time enough to laugh at the cyclones of funny things and situations which follow each other, and still less to think of the terrible disease. The New York World thus noticed the peculiar character of the play:

"When you visit the Grand this week go with your sensibilities strained for a rainway pace.

The Two Old Crones and their company of never say die, are doing everything on the gallop, and if you have seen them once, you have seen them a dozen times.

Their musical farce comedy extravaganza, a cast of high-class comedy and music, is a great success.

Frank Sweeny, who conducted the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

Frank Sweeny, of the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that general strike.

## THOSE AMENDMENTS.

The People of Georgia but Slightly Understand Them.

## A LITTLE LIGHT THROWN OUT.

What the Lawyers Have to Say About the Bill to Be Submitted to the People Next Wednesday.

The tickets to be voted in Georgia next Wednesday will be a line or two about some proposed constitutional amendments.

What these amendments will do if adopted, and whether they ought to be adopted or not are questions often asked but seldom answered in the state.

Very little is known about these proposed changes even to the most learned and the most astute politicians.

Although it is but three days until the election these constitutional amendments are not thoroughly understood by one out of every hundred Georgia voters. Much information is sought on all sides but little is given.

The wording of the ticket will read thus:

## Ratification.

(Amendment proposed to constitution, providing for annual sessions of the general assembly.)

## "Against Ratification."

(Amendment proposed to constitution limiting sessions of the general assembly to fifty days.)

## "Against Ratification."

(Amendment proposed to constitution limiting sessions of the general assembly to fifty days.)

As to the First.

As can be seen the first proposed change bears upon the regulation of sessions of the general assembly.

It is proposed to allow annual sessions of the state legislature. Under the present law the legislature meets in regular session once every two years, but it is allowed by a two-thirds majority that an adjourned session may be held and the increase of state business has necessitated such a session for years back. This, of course, amounts to annual sessions. Not only so, but the members can hold on almost indefinitely.

Now then, this first amendment calls for annual sessions of the legislature and is followed by another amendment limiting these annual sessions to fifty days.

This gives the entire two years' sessions only 100 days. The benefits of the law will consist in cutting down the two sessions from at least 200 days, as they have always averaged, to 100 days, thus cutting down the expense of the state of thousands of dollars.

The Objections.

Some lawyers who have read the bill find objections to it.

They say it is complicated and won't work. They point out that the bill stipulates that the legislature shall meet on the third Wednesday of October, 1892, and on the same day each year afterwards. They claim that the vote to be polled next Wednesday, which is the vote that establishes or rejects the proposed amendments, will not be consolidated until the next session of the legislature meets and hence there is no power to make this coming session convene the third Wednesday in October until this vote has been consolidated by the assembly. In other words, the amendment proposes to bring a body together earlier than that body can meet by law until the amendment becomes law, and no power save that body can investigate the vote to see whether it became a law or not.

These lawyers say suppose the legislature meets on the day stipulated and goes to work. Suppose some of their laws should go to test in the supreme court afterwards and are ruled by the court unconstitutional because the legislature met earlier than the law authorized, then the whole work of the session would be worthless.

The meeting shows that Buck is no longer the regional "boss" in Georgia, and gives Jones county to democracy by more than five hundred majority.

PHOTO ENGRAVING, ZINC ETCHING, HALFTONE WORK.

Can be counted on for success. Dr. S. C. Carter Remedy. It's nothing new. For 25 years it has been doing its work. It's a great thing. It's given promise and complete results.

But you want more than that. And you get it with this Remedy—there's a cure that is perfect and permanent. The word chronic is no name of his long time. It's given to his health, cleaning and healing properties. "Cold in the Head" needs but a few applications. Cataract, Headache, and all the troubles that come from Cataract, are at once relieved and cured.

You can count on something else, too—\$500 in cash.

You can count on it, but it's more than doubtful whether you can eat.

The proprietors of Dr. S. C. Carter Remedy, in good faith, offer that you for an insurance on Cataract. Don't think that you have one, though. They'll pay you, if they can't cure you. That's certain.

But they can cure you. That's just about as certain, too. Can you ask more?

## DIXIE BAKING POWDER.

An absolutely pure cream of tartar baking powder. POSITIVELY NONE BETTER. It is the best for all purposes. It is a delicacy food and with also to encourage home industry, insist upon having the Dixie Baking Powder. Oct. 28th 1892.

## G. W. ADAIR. Auctioneer.

## Administrator's Sale.

I will sell before the courthouse door of DeKalb county, in Decatur, Ga., on Tuesday, October 4th, 1892, the valuable property belonging to the estate of Robert M. Clarke, deceased, as a legal advertisement. The estate consists of several vacant lots in Elwood, Ga., on the H. T. & G. R. R. Eight hundred acres, more or less, at Atlanta, sixteen miles from Atlanta, upon which is a large, 12-room house, a grist and water wheel, house, stable, barn, water works, etc.

Part of the land is in original timber and part is in very rich river bottom.

Parties wanting to see the same will call at my office for directions.

Terms cash. The sale is at courthouse door in Decatur, Ga., Tuesday, October 4th, 1892. G. W. ADAIR. No. 14 Wall street.

## Ware &amp; Owens.

Corner Broad and Alabama Streets.

5 ACRES with 1-story house and 2-story barn 3 1/2 miles from Atlanta house fronting on Peachtree Street. This will make you a splendid suburban home.

NEW 6-room house on lot 50x150 in West End that we are offering for a small cash payment, balance monthly.

WEST PEACHTREE STREET—If you want a good home in this section come to see us. We are offering the cheapest property on the street.

MERRITTS AVENUE—Splendid 7-room house, lot 100x150, facing north on corner of a 20-foot alley. Property on this street is hard to get hold of and if you want a home on one of the choicer streets in the city now is your time.

TWO NEW COTTAGES in Bellwood that we will sell for \$15 cash and \$12 per month. Come buy one of these places and stop paying rent.

SHADY, level lots on Mitchell, Beckwith and Peachtree Streets for 10 per cent cash and \$10 per month.

WILL BLDG. a cottage on lot 50x150 on Hill street and sell on installments.

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or exchange property come to see us.

WARE & OWENS, Corner Broad and Alabama Streets.

Another lot house dry cleaned flooring \$150 per M. Atlanta Lumber Co.

POINTER PUPS FOR SALE—Thoroughbred pointer pups for sale. Best variety can be had of J. C. Hunt, Birmingham, Ala.

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER, laths and shingles; want cash trade only. Atlanta Lumber Co.

CYPRESS WATER TANKER white pine doors, seats and blinds. Atlanta Lumber Co.

ANOTHER LOT house dry cleaned flooring \$150 per M. Atlanta Lumber Co.

Call on premises. Will rent room.

NOTICE.

Samuel W. Goode. Albert L. Beck.

Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s

Real Estate Offers.

\$200 FOR PROPERTY renting at \$120 a year, paying 14-4-9 per cent; a lot 50x50 feet \$12,000 for a brick house on Decatur street in Newnan, Ga., renting for \$1,200 a year; one stores and photograph gallery, law office, etc., under one roof, rent certain and steady. Will sell or exchange for Atlanta Peachtree lot, 100x140 feet, on west side, first floor, side bell railroad, with orchard on it, at \$4,000.

700 acres 8 miles west of Newnan, Ga., near Peachtree creek, on the Clark factory road, known as "the order of the Clark factory road," 100 acres of woodland, 150 acres of cleared, rich, cultivated, ditched, and manured upland cultivation; 4-room dwelling, 4 tenant houses, 120 acres cotton 500 pounds each. Price \$6,000.

North side elegant home, one of the choicest and most valuable in the city; new, modern in style, all late construction; 1200x160 feet, for only \$14,500; if taken quickly, might consider less expensive. Address J. C. Hunt, 203 Park, New York.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

TRAVELING SALESMEN to sell baking powder. To the right men liberal salary and good contract; need no previous experience; if you answer any ad in this column answer this one. U. S. Chemical Works, 50-540 Vanburen, Chicago.

WANTED—A good salesman for this territory. Good pay to right party with satisfactory reference. Apply to Charles J. Pogue, general manager, Chattanooga, Tenn. sep 28-10.

## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.  
The Daily, per copy, 50 cents per  
copy, per week, 25 cents.  
The Daily and Sunday, per year, 1.00  
The Weekly, per year (12 copies), 1.00  
All Editions Sent Postpaid to any address.  
At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be  
paid in advance.

Advertisers must keep copies of articles. We  
do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and  
will do so under no circumstances, unless accom-  
panied by return postage.

12 CENTS PER WEEK  
For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per  
calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for a  
Daily and Sunday. Twenty-five cents per  
calendar month; delivered to any address by car-  
rier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name as  
order.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY,  
Eastern Advertising Agents.  
Address, CONSTRUCTION BUILDING, Atlanta, Ga.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The CONSTITUTION can be found on sale as fol-  
lows:

New York—Brentano's, No. 5 Union Square.

Fifth Avenue Hotel News Stand.

Cincinnati—J. R. Hawley, 165 Vine street.

Washington—Metropolitan Hotel.

ATLANTA, GA., October 3, 1892.

Get Ready for Wednesday.

Today and tomorrow will wind up our state campaign, so far as the work is concerned, and on Wednesday the election will be held.

It is for the democrats to decide how big a majority they will roll up. If they are indifferent and stay at home leaving the active members of the party to do the voting our majority may not be over twenty-five or thirty thousand. But if they will take an interest in the election and turn out they can easily elect their state ticket by a majority of 50,000.

In this presidential year the size of our majority is of great importance. Georgia is the only state that will be heard from at the polls in October, and she should speak with no uncertain sound. A crushing defeat of the third party and its allies will convince our friends all over the union that they have the solid south at their back, and will encourage them to put in their best work in the doubtful states.

Get ready for Wednesday. See your neighbors and stir up their old-time enthusiasm. We need a democratic avalanche in Georgia and we must have it!

## Will He Go?

A third party paper in Birmingham states that General Weaver will be at Pulaski, Tenn., on the 7th instant, to face in person the men who have made affidavits concerning his unsoldierly conduct during the war.

The Birmingham Age-Herald is doubtful, but it says that if Weaver goes to Pulaski it will be a bold stroke on his part, and he will center upon him the eyes of the whole country. The result will naturally be awaited with curious interest.

Will he go? Well, why not? He has physical courage and gall. He may go to Pulaski and court a sort of martyrdom in the hope that it will help him with his followers. He can afford at this stage of the campaign to meet anything—even the cold shoulder.

## The Currency Problem.

The New York Evening Post, which is disposed to deal fairly with the democratic demand for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank circulation, seems to be impressed with the idea that the demand for financial relief, which comes from the south and west, has for its basis a desire for an inflated currency. This impression influences everything. The Evening Post writes on the subject, and gives to its remarks a cold and unfriendly touch that ought to have no place in such a discussion.

The great trouble is that the editor of The Evening Post is not familiar with the situation in the south and west. If he has any conception of it at all he no doubt regards the south as a strip of barren country, with mules and niggers browsing in the foreground and white barbarians hiding about in the bushes—the women rubbing snuff and the men cheaping and loading their shotguns. This is the literary view—the impression sent forth by the gentlemanly artists who get up representations of what are called southern types—but the editor of The Post ought to be better informed.

And yet, there is no end to the information which he thinks he has. "Now" he remarks, "the west and south think they want an elastic currency, but in reality they do not. What they really desire is a currency which will come out freely, but will not go back again; or, in other words, a redundant currency, which will keep afloat and inflate prices after the legitimate demands of trade have fallen off." Having thus set forth what the people want and informed them that they do not at all want what they think they want, the editor adds: "As a matter of fact, our currency is already redundant. There is more of it than we have any use for and the volume is being increased every day, and there is no way of getting rid of it."

On other occasions The Evening Post has treated this currency question with the seriousness it deserves, and has shown clearly why state banks of issue properly guarded and restricted would afford a simple and an adequate remedy for the chronic currency famine that exists in the agricultural regions. But now there seems to be another hand at the bellows, and the discussion is resumed on the old right lines of mistrust and misinformation. We have no doubt that in the section and among the people where The Evening Post circulates, the currency is not only abundant, but redundant. It is a fact that is apparent to all who take any sort of interest in the question. In the neighborhood of The Evening Post, and in all the region roundabout, money is gathered and congested until there is three or four thousand dollars per capita, as circulation is counted. This is the fault of the financial system, and there is no remedy for it short of a change in the system itself, or a supplementary system such as is contemplated in the establishment of state banks of issue.

We think The Evening Post might enlarge its sympathies by enlarging its information. The indistinct, the flat

money people, do not amount to a row of pins in the south. All the demands that have been set up are based on a condition which our contemporary has no conception of, but none of them have any weight except those that are based on wisdom and experience. There is one fact that ought to be borne in mind, and it is this: When there is anything in the financial situation in the north and east approaching a money famine it is called a panic. If the situation of the north and south were reversed, business would go to pieces, and all the financial experts would be filling the newspapers with suggestions of remedies for the panic. But in the south it is a different matter. The business men here do not know when they want more circulation in order to keep trade in a healthy condition. Nobody in the south knows what he wants, and all the suggestions are the outcome of a rural nightmare.

Now we leave it to The Evening Post if such statements as those which we have quoted do not leave a bad taste in the mouths of those who are feeling around for a remedy that will leave them somewhere in the neighborhood of the prosperity that goes with an adequate supply of the circulating medium. Those who shrink from the free coinage of silver and go into convulsions when the issue of legal tender greenbacks is proposed, owe it to their own hysterical condition to deal fairly and reasonably with those who are making an earnest effort to escape the deadly results of a financial system for which they are in no wise responsible.

"What the western and southern farmers really need," remarks The Evening Post, "is not more currency, but more collateral." We do not at all object to this statement. It goes all fours with our whole argument. Under the present system, our business men in many sections and our farmers in all sections, cannot use their credit as collateral, although credit has been employed as collateral since men have reposed confidence in each other. All that our people ask is to be permitted to employ their credit in furnishing themselves with an adequate supply of circulation to carry on their business, to move their crops, and to expand and renew their industrial enterprises. If their credit is not good nobody but themselves will be hurt by it. They simply ask that they shall have restored to them by the repeal of the prohibitory tax on state banks, their constitutional right to issue promissory notes when they combine with each other for that and other purposes.

The Evening Post thinks—if we have not misinterpreted its views—that state banks of issue would be a valuable supplement to such part of our present financial system as may survive decay. Such being the case, would it not be better for our contemporary to address itself to that part of the business, and leave ill-judged criticisms to those who have nothing better to offer?

## A Good Suggestion.

An editorial from The Richmond Dispatch, reproduced in another column, makes a strong plea in favor of a national park somewhere along the headwaters of the Nantahala river in western North Carolina.

The New York Sun endorses the idea, and suggests that congress should take hold of it at the winter session. Nowhere on this side of California is there a more wonderful and attractive region with such a remarkable primeval forest growth. The government should not lose this opportunity of securing and preserving for park purposes a large tract in this territory. Doubtless several lines of railway will soon make it accessible from all sides, and it will then draw crowds of tourists annually. The west has its magnificent national parks, and we need one in the east, in the southern Alleghenies. The matter should receive favorable consideration.

## A Great Evil an't the Remedy.

In a recent issue of Southern Commerce, an influential commercial weekly published at Memphis, President Bissell of the New York Cotton Exchange, defends future dealing, and protests against the charge that such transactions are nothing more nor less than speculative gambling. Mr. Bissell claims that the laws of supply and demand regulate the price of cotton, and denies that it is controlled by commercial rings. Such rings, he asserts, are formed to advance prices, and not to depress them, and if successful they help the farmers. Among other sweeping statements, he declares that the alleged cotton rings and syndicates are not aided and abetted by the bankers. The speculators operate for the purpose of making money, and do not care which way the market goes, provided their operations suit the way the market is going. Only outsiders are less successful than those on the inside it is because they undertake to wrestle with an unfamiliar business.

The editor of Southern Commerce replies at some length to this letter, and a summary of his points will be of general interest. According to this expert, it is legitimate to speculate when you invest money in the actual purchase of a thing and obtain possession of it. Then it is all right to hold it for a better market. It is not gambling; it is real business. But future speculation is widely different. The buyer does not possess himself of the property he pretends to buy, nor does he intend to possess it. He merely puts up about 2 per cent of its value, and keeps that stake good as a bet that the market will go higher. He does not strengthen the market, as in legitimate speculation, by retiring his purchase and reducing the amount of offered stock. Men are tempted to avoid legitimate speculation, when they can take a "future," without the expense of carrying. This tends to depression because the sellers are the strong side, and control market quotations by the machinery of the exchanges.

Dealing in futures was very frankly spoken of by the dealers themselves, before they feared legislative interference. Then, they talked of "squeezing the lamb" and "shearing the lamb," and cracked over the ease with which they made money. Now, however, they are very guarded in their talk.

The syndicates very modestly disclaim their great power, but we all know what aggregated capital can do, and the pamphlets and circulars now flooding the south

in favor of future dealing show how willing these speculators are to spend money to defeat the anti-option bill.

Future gambling has overthrown the laws of supply and demand, as the following will make plain:

In the season of 1851-52 the cotton crop was nearly 1,200,000 bales less than the preceding crop, caused by drought, and evident to all from the first. Prices that season started at \$1.50 and rose to \$2.50. The cotton market was then filled with speculators, as well as by southern merchants and producers, that prices would surely go to 15 cents, or higher, because of this shortage. That was the natural outcome of the situation. This view led to vast purchases of futures by the south. Our people then thought that future speculation was a fair risk, like other speculation, and did not know when they wanted more circulation in order to keep trade in a healthy condition. Nobody in the south knows what he wants, and all the suggestions are the outcome of a rural nightmare.

Now we leave it to The Evening Post if such statements as those which we have quoted do not leave a bad taste in the mouths of those who are feeling around for a remedy that will leave them somewhere in the neighborhood of the prosperity that goes with an adequate supply of the circulating medium. Those who shrink from the free coinage of silver and go into convulsions when the issue of legal tender greenbacks is proposed, owe it to their own hysterical condition to deal fairly and reasonably with those who are making an earnest effort to escape the deadly results of a financial system for which they are in no wise responsible.

What the western and southern farmers really need," remarks The Evening Post, "is not more currency, but more collateral." We do not at all object to this statement. It goes all fours with our whole argument. Under the present system, our business men in many sections and our farmers in all sections, cannot use their credit as collateral, although credit has been employed as collateral since men have reposed confidence in each other. All that our people ask is to be permitted to employ their credit in furnishing themselves with an adequate supply of circulation to carry on their business, to move their crops, and to expand and renew their industrial enterprises. If their credit is not good nobody but themselves will be hurt by it. They simply ask that they shall have restored to them by the repeal of the prohibitory tax on state banks, their constitutional right to issue promissory notes when they combine with each other for that and other purposes.

The Evening Post thinks—if we have not misinterpreted its views—that state banks of issue would be a valuable supplement to such part of our present financial system as may survive decay. Such being the case, would it not be better for our contemporary to address itself to that part of the business, and leave ill-judged criticisms to those who have nothing better to offer?

It is a vicious system—an unspeakable wrong. Our southern people are its victims. It has defrauded them of countless millions, and has ruined their prosperity into poverty. For one will not will not come to him by and see it prolonged. We would be recreant to the highest obligations of nature to thus betray the people we live among and love. If we are constrained to use strong and severe language, it is because the evil is great and deserves to be so characterized. We cannot use soft words to describe what we believe to be robbery of the worst kind, and an evil that threatens the gravest dangers to our material, civil and political welfare.

The south must get out from under this grinding oppression, or our cotton planters will be ruined. Already our people see the danger, and during the past year they have had very little to do with futures. The beneficial effects of this course are beginning to be seen in our commercial reports. Dunn's agency this week reports for the quarter just closed in the south that the failures are less in liabilities than for any year since 1881, while in number they are much below the average.

Colonel J. W. Robertson, who spoke at Foray yesterday, was at the Kimball last night. He said that the meeting was the largest and best rally he has seen this campaign.

"And it would have done your heart good," he added, "to see how happy Bob Berner was."

J. Frank Supple, of Baltimore, is registered at the Kimball. Mr. Supple is a member of one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in the Monumental City. For years he was a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. He has long been a prominent figure in commercial circles and is still one of the city's young business men. Mr. Supple's enterprising spirit has always distinguished him in the city which prides itself on its conservatism.

Colonel Fred D. Mussey, the jovial correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is renewing his confederate experiences in the south. We welcome the colored man and his blue cockade.

An organ remarks that "Cleveland's letter of acceptance is fat." The suggestion is that which flattens out a shuck-pen full of republican editors, orators and statesmen is bound to have the element of

This means something. It is the best showing that we have made in eleven years, and it is mainly due to the fact that we have held aloof from future dealing. Let us continue to fight it out on this line and urge our congressmen to push the anti-option bill through. Only in this way can we get rid of the rings now engaged in depressing the price of cotton!

Colonel Fred D. Mussey, the jovial correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is renewing his confederate experiences in the south. We welcome the colored man and his blue cockade.

An organ remarks that "Cleveland's letter of acceptance is fat." The suggestion is that which flattens out a shuck-pen full of republican editors, orators and statesmen is bound to have the element of

This means something. It is the best showing that we have made in eleven years, and it is mainly due to the fact that we have held aloof from future dealing. Let us continue to fight it out on this line and urge our congressmen to push the anti-option bill through. Only in this way can we get rid of the rings now engaged in depressing the price of cotton!

Colonel Fred D. Mussey, the jovial correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is renewing his confederate experiences in the south. We welcome the colored man and his blue cockade.

An organ remarks that "Cleveland's letter of acceptance is fat." The suggestion is that which flattens out a shuck-pen full of republican editors, orators and statesmen is bound to have the element of

This means something. It is the best showing that we have made in eleven years, and it is mainly due to the fact that we have held aloof from future dealing. Let us continue to fight it out on this line and urge our congressmen to push the anti-option bill through. Only in this way can we get rid of the rings now engaged in depressing the price of cotton!

Colonel Fred D. Mussey, the jovial correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is renewing his confederate experiences in the south. We welcome the colored man and his blue cockade.

An organ remarks that "Cleveland's letter of acceptance is fat." The suggestion is that which flattens out a shuck-pen full of republican editors, orators and statesmen is bound to have the element of

This means something. It is the best showing that we have made in eleven years, and it is mainly due to the fact that we have held aloof from future dealing. Let us continue to fight it out on this line and urge our congressmen to push the anti-option bill through. Only in this way can we get rid of the rings now engaged in depressing the price of cotton!

Colonel Fred D. Mussey, the jovial correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is renewing his confederate experiences in the south. We welcome the colored man and his blue cockade.

An organ remarks that "Cleveland's letter of acceptance is fat." The suggestion is that which flattens out a shuck-pen full of republican editors, orators and statesmen is bound to have the element of

This means something. It is the best showing that we have made in eleven years, and it is mainly due to the fact that we have held aloof from future dealing. Let us continue to fight it out on this line and urge our congressmen to push the anti-option bill through. Only in this way can we get rid of the rings now engaged in depressing the price of cotton!

Colonel Fred D. Mussey, the jovial correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is renewing his confederate experiences in the south. We welcome the colored man and his blue cockade.

An organ remarks that "Cleveland's letter of acceptance is fat." The suggestion is that which flattens out a shuck-pen full of republican editors, orators and statesmen is bound to have the element of

This means something. It is the best showing that we have made in eleven years, and it is mainly due to the fact that we have held aloof from future dealing. Let us continue to fight it out on this line and urge our congressmen to push the anti-option bill through. Only in this way can we get rid of the rings now engaged in depressing the price of cotton!

Colonel Fred D. Mussey, the jovial correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is renewing his confederate experiences in the south. We welcome the colored man and his blue cockade.

An organ remarks that "Cleveland's letter of acceptance is fat." The suggestion is that which flattens out a shuck-pen full of republican editors, orators and statesmen is bound to have the element of

This means something. It is the best showing that we have made in eleven years, and it is mainly due to the fact that we have held aloof from future dealing. Let us continue to fight it out on this line and urge our congressmen to push the anti-option bill through. Only in this way can we get rid of the rings now engaged in depressing the price of cotton!

Colonel Fred D. Mussey, the jovial correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is renewing his confederate experiences in the south. We welcome the colored man and his blue cockade.

An organ remarks that "Cleveland's letter of acceptance is fat." The suggestion is that which flattens out a shuck-pen full of republican editors, orators and statesmen is bound to have the element of

This means something. It is the best showing that we have made in eleven years, and it is mainly due to the fact that we have held aloof from future dealing. Let us continue to fight it out on this line and urge our congressmen to push the anti-option bill through. Only in this way can we get rid of the rings now engaged in depressing the price of cotton!

Colonel Fred D. Mussey, the jovial correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is renewing his confederate experiences in the south. We welcome the colored man and his blue cockade.

An organ remarks that "Cleveland's letter of acceptance is fat." The suggestion is that which flattens out a shuck-pen full of republican editors, orators and statesmen is bound to have the element of

This means something. It is the best showing that we have made in eleven years, and it is mainly due to the fact that we have held aloof from future dealing. Let us continue to fight it out on this line and urge our congressmen to push the anti-option bill through. Only in this way can we get rid of the rings now engaged in depressing the price of cotton!

Colonel Fred D. Mussey, the jovial correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, is renewing his confederate experiences in the south. We welcome the colored man and his blue cockade.

An organ remarks that "Cleveland's letter of acceptance is fat." The suggestion is that which flattens out a shuck-pen full of republican editors, orators and statesmen is bound to have the element of

This means something. It is the best

IANS.

## ATLANTA CHURCHES

How the Gospel Was Expounded at Them Yesterday.

## THE BAPTISTS TALK ABOUT MISSIONS.

Interesting Sermons at Every Church and Large Congregations to Hear Them—Brief Synopses.

Democracy.

I have brought

and concern in

the approaching

the people of

voting to a close,

bring the class

dash all along

inland tops of

the party campa-

ing hearts and

in their pos-

about an un-

their consterna-

nts. They are

vence lights up

are mustering

round the flag-

preparing to

ate ticket, for

the blue demo-

in large num-

characterize their

in the national

which have been

are showing up

ians who are

day to day at

s, have nothing

ings to relate to

sign a memor-

y. It will

res of the com-

munity and the

the time-

and a peo-

ple and by the

this is going to

democracy is

ness which the

led in the first

Their inter-

activity and de-

at the begin-

ue. In the first

e of democratic

and democratic

hurled broad-

the people of

ower of demo-

ast that it was

that led them

personal ambi-

that persuaded

democracy had

ern country.

have been wor-

the name not yet willing

their south love,

memories of their

the bloody fields

crimson-stained

and Georgia,

these faithless

ocrats are as

a vast army of

ittle of battles,

Wednesday. They

inner like men

situation. They

ever before a

republican

convinced that

we believe that

lands of the na-

was intended for

who framed the

based upon the

ights to all and

ular.

s circular let-

er for the third

using a reaction

in manifesting

ters of Georgia.

star letter is also

word with refer-

the, the very vot-

ain. The negroes

founded that as Col-

ome to democratic

telling how the

sections of Geor-

Colonel Buck's

to them that they

to the democrat as

ood Work.

eratic headquarters

ressing every day

and with firm

of Chairman Ass-

ganized democratic

s are jogging along

the magic the state of

formed from day to

condition of politics

in the summer ins-

a splendid organi-

upon the work of the

committee in good

able assistance of

Northen, himself

able manager.

disgraceful political

gia can feel nothing

for him. Never before

state has democra-

and are so capable of

tions of all kinds.

and Mr. Northe-

business go, and have

attention to the

democratic party of Geor-

Estimates.

the democratic ma-

night when the vot-

makers a liberal gue-

nothing less than

a many more

and we are going to

said Vice Chairman

some guess

Others say 60,000

or democrat guess

they do that to how

on the part of the

they express opin-

by the Cars.

2—(Special)—John

hand, on the Marietta

railroad, fell betwe-

ock yesterday evening

## ATLANTA CHURCHES

How the Gospel Was Expounded at Them Yesterday.

THE WORK.

fident, While

mbing in

Gossips.

ocracy.

I have brought

and concern in

the approaching

the people of

voting to a close,

bring the class

dash all along

inland tops of

the party campa-

ing hearts and

in their pos-

about an un-

their consterna-

nts. They are

vence lights up

are mustering

round the flag-

preparing to

ate ticket, for

the blue demo-

in large num-

characterize their

in the national

which have been

are showing up

ians who are

day to day at

s, have nothing

ings to relate to

sign a memor-

y. It will

res of the com-

munity and the

the time-

and a peo-

ple and by the

this is going to

democracy is

ness which the

led in the first

Their inter-

activity and de-

at the begin-

ue. In the first

e of democratic

and democratic

hurled broad-

the people of

ower of demo-

ast that it was

that led them

personal ambi-

that persuaded

democracy had

ern country.

have been wor-

the name not yet willing

their south love,

memories of their

the bloody fields

crimson-stained

and Georgia,

these faithless

ocrats are as

a vast army of

ittle of battles,

Wednesday. They

inner like men

situation. They

ever before a

republican

convinced that

we believe that

lands of the na-

was intended for

who framed the

based upon the

ights to all and

ular.

s circular let-

er for the third

using a reaction

in manifesting

ters of Georgia.

star letter is also

word with refer-

the, the very vot-

ain. The negroes

founded that as Col-

ome to democratic

telling how the

sections of Geor-

Colonel Buck's&lt;/



## TALMAGE'S SERMON

He Takes the Text "Launch Out into the Deep,"

AND DELIVERS A FINE DISCOURSE,

People Should Never Tire Seeking God—  
Do Not Hug the Shore but  
Launch Out.

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 2.—(Special.) Since his return from Europe, Dr. Talmage has faced audiences unusually large and enthusiastic, who are attracted to the tabernacle no less by the potent eloquence of the preacher than through a desire to hear from his own lips the message of thanks entrusted to him by the ear to the contributors of the Christian Herald famine cargo, which he and Mr. Klopsch conveyed to Russia in the steamer Leo. It is understood that Dr. Talmage has in preparation a full account of the mission to Russia, as well as of his own preaching tour to Germany, England, Scotland and Ireland. The text this morning was taken from Luke 5: 4: "Launch out into the deep."

Christ, standing on the campaign of the world's conquest, was selecting his staff officers. There were plenty of students with high foreheads, and white hands, and intellectual faces, and refined tastes, in Rome and Jerusalem. Christ might have called into the apostleship twelve book-worms, or twelve rhetoricians, or twelve artists. Instead he takes a group of men who had never made a speech, never taken a lesson in belles-lettres, never been sick enough to make them look delicate—their hands broad, clumsy and hard-knuckled. He chose fishermen among other reasons, I think, because they were physically hardy. Rowing makes strong arms and stout chests. Much climbing of ratlines makes one's head steady. A Galilee tempest wrested men into gymnasts. The opening work of the church was rough work. Christ did not want twelve invalids hanging about him, complaining all the time how badly they felt. He leaves the delicate students at Jerusalem and Rome for their mothers and aunts to take care of, and goes down to the seashore, and out of the toughest material makes an apostleship. The ministry needs more corporeal vigor than any other class. Fine minds and good intentions are important, but there must be physical force to back them. The intellectual millwheel may be well built and the grist good, but there must be enough blood in the millrace to turn the one and to grind the other.

He chose fishermen, also, because they were used to hard knocks. The man who cannot stand assault is not fit for the ministry. In life there is always work to be rough work, and the man who is not used to it is not fit to be a minister. It is no place for ecclesiastical dol-labies. A man who cannot preach because he has forgotten his manuscript or lost his spectacles, ought not to preach. He never deliver the church from heresy but in great gloomy, gloomy, and from sermons in black morocco covers. These fishermen were rough and ready. They had been in the severest of all colleges. When they were knocked over by the main boom of the ship, they entered the "sophomore," when washed off by a great wave, they entered the "freshman," when floating for two days without food or drink, when plank, they came to the "senior," and when at last their ship dashed on the beach in a midnight hurricane, they graduated into the first honor.

My text finds Jesus on a shipboard with one of his twelve apostles, Simon, by name. This fisherman had been sleeping, but not in shoal water. "Push out," says Christ: "what is the use of hugging the shore in this boat? Here is a lake twelve miles long and six wide, and it is all populated—just waiting for the sweep of your net. Launch out into the deep."

The advice that my Lord gave to Simon is as appropriate for us all in a spiritual sense. The fact is that most of us are just paddling along the shore. We are afraid to venture out into the great depths of God and Christian experience. We think that the world will be upset or that we cannot "clew down" the main boom, and so consider ice makes us poor fishermen. I think I hear the voice of Christ commanding us, as he did Simon, on that day when bright Galilee set in among the green hills of Palestine, like water flashing in an emerald cup: "Launch out into the deep."

This advice comes first to all those who are paddling along the shores of Bible research. My father read the Bible through three times after he was eighty years of age, and without spectacles; not for the mere purpose of saying he had been through it so often, but for his eternal profit. John Colby, the brother-in-law of Daniel Webster, learned to read after he was eighty-four years of age, in order that he might become acquainted with the scriptures. There is no book in the world that demands so much of our attention as the Bible. Yet nine-tenths of Christian men get no more than ankle-deep. They think it is a good idea not to venture far out, for they never ask how or why; and if they see some Christian becoming inquisitive about the deep things of God, they say: "Be careful, you had better not go out so far from shore." My answer is: The farther you go from shore the better, if you have the right kind of ship. If you have more worldly philosophy for your sail, and pride for a sail, and self-conceit for the helm, the first squall will destroy you. But if you take the Bible for your craft, the farther you go the better; and after you have gone ten thousand furlongs, Christ will still return. "Launch out into the deep." Ask someone you trust: "What is it?" and go on for ten years asking it. Ask it at the gate of every parable; amidst the excitement of every miracle; by the solitariness of every patriarchal threshing floor; amidst the white faces of Sennacherib's slain turned up into the moonlight; amidst the stars of the firmament; by the hand of Jesus, and, when you are asking it of every Bible lily, of every raven, of every star, of every crazed bray, cured, of every blind in come to sunlight, of every coin in a mouth, of every loaf that got to be a loaf, of every wrathful pacified, of every prophet who preached the great glad tidings, ask it of his mother, of Augustus, of Herod, of the Syrophenician woman, of the damsels that woke up from the death sleep; of Joseph, who had him buried; of the angel posted as sentinel at his tomb; of the dumb earth, that shook, and groaned, and then when you die, die.

A mission in France offered a Bible in an humble dwelling. The man took it, tore out a dozen pages, and with them began to light his pipe. Some years after the missionary happened in the same house. The family had just lost their son in the Crimean war, and the Bible was sent back home. The missionary took it up and saw that it was the very same Bible that he had left in the house and from which the leaves had been torn. The dying soldier had written on one of the leaves of the Bible: "Rejected and scoffed at, but finally believed in." The Bible could not be used to light the pipe of witchcraft by some, but for us it is a staff in life, a pillow in death and our joy for eternity.

Walk all up and down this Bible domain! Try every path. Plunge in at the prophecies, come out at the epistles. Go with the patriarchs, until you meet the evangelists. Run amuck and ransack, as children who are not satisfied when they come to a new house, until they know what is in every room, and into what every door opens. Open every jewel casket. Examine the skylights. Forever be asking questions. Put to a higher use than was intended the oriental proverb: "Hold all the skirts of

thy mantle extended when heaven is raining gold."

Passing from Bonn to Coblenz via the Rhine, the scenery is compactly very tempting. You sit on deck, and feel as if this small of beauty must exhaust the scene; but in a moment there is a turn of the river, which covers the flat land with more luxuriant vineyards, and more distant castles, and bolder bluffs, vine-wreathed, and grapes so ripe that if the hills be touched, they would bleed their rich life away into the bowls of Bingen and Hochheimer. Here and there are streams of water cascading into the river, like smaller joys swallowed in the bosom of a greater. And when night begins to throw its black mantle over the shoulder of the hills, and you are approaching disembarkation at Mayence, the lights along the shore fairly bewitch the scene with their beauty, giving one a thrill that he feels but once, yet that stays forever. So this river of God is not a small stream, but a flowing splendor at every turn, new wonders to attract, still riper vintages pressing to the brink, and crowded with castles of strength (Stolzenfels and Johannisberg are nothing compared with the strong tower into which the righteous run and are saved), and the lights of Mayence, like the stars, ambling, amidst the lights that gleam from the shore of heaven. The trouble is that the vast majority of Bible voyagers stop at Coblenz, where the chief glories begin.

The son of God's word is not wide; boundless; twelve miles by six, but boundless;

as far as the eye can see, and the world is forever. When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

When then you can sail on forever.

## Diamonds.

WE HAVE had placed in our hands to be sold three beautiful brilliants (diamonds) weighing respectively three and one-quarter karats, three and one-sixteenth karats and one and five-eighths karats. These are offered at prices which make them rare bargains.

Julius R. Watts & Co.,  
Diamond Dealers,  
No. 57 Whitehall Street.

## DO YOU WANT A BUGGY?

We Have Them  
In All Grades  
And Styles.

OUR PRICES WILL SATISFY YOU.

COME TO HEADQUARTERS.

STANDARD WAGON CO. OF GA.

Wholesale Manufacturers,  
Repository: 38 and 40 Walton St.  
Opn. n.m.



RUNNING CHANCES

The baby breaking your watch may not be in your pocket, but there are risks and risks, and risks you can run without much danger; there are risks you cannot. Missing an early inspection, or getting a new one, or getting a new one, you can't run without incurring a loss. In this case two things are certain: This stock is superior to anything we ever offered before, and it is more expensive. It is now shown in this city. It is sometimes a loss of money not to spend it and it is certainly losing money not to buy it when it is shown in this city.

A. L. WELCH,  
62 Whitehall Street.

## FALL WEIGHTS.

You may not wish to change directly from summer to winter weights in Underwear. You need something in medium weights for the Indian summer weather we always have in this climate. To meet this requirement of comfort and health, we have a nice line of Fall Weights, nice goods, yet not expensive—the very things you want.

Then a better line of winter weights was never seen than ours.

A. O. M. GAY & SON,  
18 Whitehall St.

## thief!!!

look out for those dishonest dealers who are selling inferior whisky out of bottles purporting to be the genuine Canadian Club.

see that the bottles have a government stamp over the neck.

bluthenthal & bickart.

"b & b,"

44 & 46 marietta st. 'phone 378.  
selling old oscar pepper' whisky,  
canadian club' whisky,  
joseph schultz' whisky,  
milwaukee beer.

THE LEYDEN.

A Select and Refined Home at 108 Peachtree Street. Clean, airy rooms, choice, healthy food; cuisine and attendance would please the most fastidious; must be seen to be appreciated; is not a hotel, but a select house.

Too Late for Classification.

BOARDERS WANTED—Two lovely rooms with best of board, gentlemen desired. 73 E. Mitchell street, next door Girls High School.

AN EXPERIENCED DAIRYMAN wants a situation as cook or K. K. Constitution.

FOR SALE—The removable Coal Saver, Koal-Spar. Koal-Spar consumes all the coal you use; there is in the coal. Koal-Spar saves 25 per cent of your coal bill. Koal-Spar prevents coal dust. Koal-Spar starts a coal fire in five minutes. One package, costing 25 cents, saves one-quarter ton of coal. Moore-Munsey Co., 32 1-2 S. Broad street, room 17.

## EPISCOPALIANS MEET

The General Convention of the Church  
Convenes in Baltimore.

THE GATHERING THERE THIS WEEK

Will Be One Memorable in the Church—  
Some of the Prominent Men Who  
Will Be There.

The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church will hold its triennial convention in Baltimore October 5th.

The convention consists of an upper and a lower house.

The upper house is composed of the bishops of the United States, and the lower house of four clerical and four lay delegates from every diocese. The sessions of the house of bishops are always private, but the clerical and lay delegates meet in open session. The convention opens every day with religious services, which are always held in some church, but the business meetings are usually held in some public hall, the opera house in Chicago being used for that purpose when the convention held its meeting in that city. As the convention meets only once in three years, the time taken up in the transaction of business is necessarily long, usually about three weeks.

The work before the convention this year is of unusual interest for discussion throughout the land, as the revision of the present constitution will be completed at a session which has been before the convention for its last two sessions and has been the cause of endless debate.

The personnel of the convention is most interesting, consisting as it does of representative men from all parts of the United States. Many prominent citizens and financiers have been well-known figures in the different conventions. Chief Justice Fuller is a delegate from Chicago and ex-Secretary Bayard has frequently represented his parish. John Jacob Astor and William Vanderbilt have been delegates at different times.

The president of the house of bishops, Bishop Williams of Connecticut, is a striking and venerable figure. But the patriarch is old Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, known as "The Father," by the Indians. For years he has lived among them, building for them schools and hospitals. He has frequently acted as mediator in the wars between them and the white man, as well as in tribal feuds and disputes. He has entirely deserved the suspicion and treachery of their nature. But this is not to be wondered at when his bright face is seen, on which the finger of time has so lovingly written the history of a beautiful, Christian life.

Two men who strike the observer most forcibly as splendid specimens of manhood are Bishops Potter, of New York, and Bishop Brooke, of Massachusetts. They have both been the chosen subjects of famous portrait painters.

Rev. Dr. Hoffman, of New York, the owner of the Hoffman house, who is the richest clergyman in the world, is here by invitation of the convention. Rev. Dr. Huntington, of New York, who is thought to be the brightest speaker and readiest debater in the church, is always a source of pleasure to the visitors. Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, who has been president of the convention for its past two sessions, will doubtless be elected again without opposition. He is a most admirable debater, and his speeches are delivered with the precision and regularity of a machine, and is about as hard to excite. It matters not how warm the debates may grow or how much he may be interested, he never for one moment loses his calm impartiality. He is a son of the famous General Dix.

There will be present in the house of bishops two colored bishops—Bishop Ferguson, of Africa, and Bishop Holy, of Hayti.

There is no color line in the house of bishops, these men receiving the same recognition accorded any other bishop.

Rev. Mr. Pott, a missionary from China, will be present, with his Chinese wife. He belongs to one of the most aristocratic families of New York, his father being a member of Pott, Young & Co., the well-known publishers.

About four years ago he went as a missionary to China and in order to put himself more in touch with the people, adopted the Chinese dress and mode of living and strongly advocated it for all missionaries.

He soon became entangled with one of the almost-ugly beauties, an accomplished, charming woman. Their marriage was the source of much interest and comment all over the world. They were visited by Mr. and Mrs. William Dickson, of Atlanta, on their recent visit to China.

Apart from the regular routine work of the convention, the revision of the present church code, to be accomplished for the good of missions, both domestic and foreign. The missionary field will be much enlarged. A half dozen new missionary bishops will be elected and other work begun. Bishop will be elected for Oklahoma, Alaska and southern Florida. But I am afraid that the men elected for these points will be the ones who will be compelled to hide from the committees appointed to notify them of their election. An election to one of these points means more than to wear a seal ring and a bishop's robe.

At the time of the holding of the general convention a number of other conventions will be held on church business. The Women's Auxiliary and the St. Andrews brotherhood always hold interesting meetings.

The delegation from the diocese of Georgia is composed of:

Clerical—Rev. Dr. Williams, of Augusta; Rev. Dr. Strong, of Savannah; Dean Barrett, of Atlanta, and Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Columbia.

Lay—Colonel Z. D. Harrison, of Atlanta; Mr. John Davidson and Mr. Frank Wilber, of Augusta, and Mr. Cutler, of Macon.

They will all be in their places at the opening of the convention, a conservative body of men, heartily in sympathy with Bishop Nelson, who for the first time takes his seat in the house of bishops.

KATE WALTER BARRETT.

THE BULLET FOUND,

And Taken Out of Hawk Scarborough's Neck  
After Five Years.

The bullet which Hawk Scarborough has been carrying in his neck for over five years, and which was put there by Buckout, Alabama's famous outlaw, was taken out Saturday afternoon.

The extraction and delicate operation was performed at the St. Joseph's Hospital, by Dr. Elkin and Nicolson. It was a very dangerous operation to perform, as the bullet was located in the region of vital parts of the patient's anatomy, and it was feared that it might result in the brave officer's death.

The work of locating and cutting out the little pellet occupied much time, and had to be done with the greatest care.

The surgeons searched all over the neck for the bullet, finally finding it on the left shoulder, very near the neck. Then the surgical work necessary to extirpate it from the flesh where it had been buried was begun. The work was done skillfully and nicely, and when it was completed the patient was resting easy.

It is now thought that his restoration to health will be rapid.

Be sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething. 25 cents a bottle.

New Wine.

I have for sale a wine wholly free from alcoholic taint.

With no ingredient whatever except the pure juice of the grape. Made by a simple process recently discovered. A wine known to the experts and spoken of in the scriptural as the "fruit of the vine; the blood of the grape."

A child may drink it without injury. A healthful, refreshing beverage. Made from grapes grown at Mt. Airy, Ga. In half pint bottles, 25 cents each.

oct 27.

## BECK &amp; GREGG HARDWARE CO.,

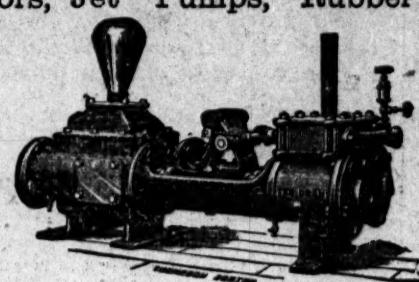
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

SUPPLIES FOR RAILROADS,

Machine Shops, Mills, Mines, Factories and Contractors

## IRON PIPE &amp; FITTINGS

Brass, Iron and Water Valves, Inspirators, Injectors, Jet Pumps, Rubber and Leather Belting



Deane Steam Pumps, Reeves Wood Split Pulleys

## SPLINT COAL.

It is the best Domestic Coal used in Atlanta today. Hundreds of people buy it in preference to all others.

## Buy Your Winter Coal Now

WHILE IT IS CHEAP.

A. H. BENNING,

Telephone 356 and 1131. Yards, corner Simpson Street and Railroad and 357 Decatur Street.

## This Week

We will offer a superb line of

## COLOGNE BOTTLES

At remarkable low prices.

See the Display in Our Window.

## MAIER &amp; BERKELE,

31 AND 93 WHITEHALL STREET.

Telephone 267.

## LADIES!

I want you to wear my Hand Turn, Hand Welt and McKay Sewed Shoes. They are all made from New Lasts and Patterns, are in Style, made by Expert Operatives, and Will Suit You.

\$4.00 buys the finest Ladies' Hand Turn or Hand Welt Button Boots, made in cloth or kid top, opera, patent tip or common sense lasts. These identical shoes our competitors sell at \$5.00 and \$6.00 a pair.

\$3.00 and \$3.50 we can sell you a very handsome Button Shoe, in Turn or Hand Welt, equal to any \$5.00 shoe made.

\$2.50 we have the greatest line of Hand Welt or Hand Turn Button Boots on earth.

\$2.00 we are out of view for a stylish, perfect-fitting and the best wearing Ladies' Shoes. I have them in every style, toe and heel, patent tip or plain.

\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 we are showing a great line of Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Boots.

## GENTLEMEN.

\$5.00 buys the finest line Men's French Calf, Cordovan and Kangaroo Shoes made. What's the use paying \$7.00 for the same goods elsewhere?

\$4.00 buys from me a better shoe than is sold elsewhere at \$5.00.

\$3.00 -- We have no competition on earth. Our line of men's fine hand-sewed kangaroo and calf shoes is already the talk of Atlanta.

\$2.00 buys a great Calf Shoe for men.

\$1.00 to \$1.50 buys Solid, Stylish Shoes for gentlemen.

## SCHOOL SHOES.

Mothers, save big money by buying children's and misses' boys' and youths' solid, serviceable shoes from me. I sell them cheaper than any house on earth.

H. A. SNELLING,  
82 WHITEHALL STREET.

## FALL AND WINTER, 1892

OUR SELECTION OF

Men, Boys and Children's  
SUITS, HATS.

HIRSCH BROS.,  
44 Whitehall Street.

## SCIPLE SONS,

Office:	No.	Loyd	Street, Atlanta, Ga.	F	S	D	C
O. C. D.	S. E. I.	T.	S. T. I.	L.	S.	I.	R.
O. M. A.	W. R.	O. T.	T. O. V.	T.	R.	E.	R.
M. E. N.	R.	E. I.	T. O. V.	A.	R.	E.	M.
L. I.	P. B.	M. B.	C. M. E.	R.	C.	E.	N.
M. I.	P. I.	L. B.	B. R.	R.	L.	C.	O.
P. E.	P. E.	E. S.	E. S.	E.	E.	E.	E.

JOSEPH THOMPSON,  
DISTILLER AND WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALER  
7, 9 and 11 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.

DISTILLER OF  
STONE MOUNTAIN CORN WHISKY,  
STRAIGHT WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.  
Schlitz, Imperial, Anheuser-Busch and  
Tannhauser Beers. Imported Wines, Brandy,  
Gins, Rums, etc. Imported Cigars.

TELEPHONE NO. 48.

MURRELL'S LINE.

FROM BRUNSWICK TO LIVERPOOL AND BREMEN

The Only South Atlantic Line to European Ports.

SHORT ROUTE TO EUROPE.

Commencing September 30